



# Department of Juvenile Services Fiscal Year 2005 Operating Budget

**Testimony of**  
**Kenneth C. Montague, Jr.**  
*Secretary*

Presented to:

House Committee on Appropriations  
February 6, 2004

Senate Budget and Taxation Committee  
Public Safety, Transportation, and the Environment Subcommittee  
February 9, 2004

# **Department of Juvenile Services Fiscal Year 2005 Operating Budget**

## ***Introduction***

The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) appreciates this opportunity to update the Committee on the activities of the Department and to respond to the issues raised and recommendations contained in the analysis prepared by the Department of Legislative Services (DLS).

This document contains the following information:

- ▶ State of the Department of Juvenile Services and discussion of key priorities;
- ▶ The Department's response to issues raised by the Department of Legislative Services; and
- ▶ The Department's response to the recommendations made by the Department of Legislative Services.

## ***State of the Department of Juvenile Services and discussion of key priorities***

### ***Statutory Obligation***

#### **Article 83C, § 2-111, General functions of Department:**

“(a)The Department is the central administrative department for:

- (1) Juvenile intake, detention authorization, community detention, investigation, probation, protective supervision, and aftercare services; and
- (2) The State juvenile, diagnostic, training, detention, and rehabilitation institutions.

(b) The Department shall:

- (1) Develop programs for the predelinquent child whose behavior tends to lead to contact with law enforcement agencies; and
- (2) Administer the Summer Opportunity Pilot Program under § 2-134 of this title.

(c) The Department may not administer any child welfare program of the State Social Services Administration, including the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program and the Foster Care Program.”

## ***Background***

The Department of Juvenile Services provides a comprehensive and coordinated program of specialized services for at-risk and delinquent youths aged 7 to 21 years age. On July 1, 2003, the name of the department was changed to the “Department of Juvenile Services”. This change is reflective of Governor Ehrlich’s vision of a “child-first culture,” founded on a holistic, proactive approach to the provision of care and treatment for children.

The Department along with the Subcabinet agencies is striving toward a Wraparound system of care aimed at diverting youth from juvenile services, as well as, providing community-based alternatives to residential treatment. Wraparound is “a definable planning process that results in a unique set of community services and natural supports that are individualized for a child and family to achieve a positive set of outcomes” (Bruns, B. & Hoagwood, K. *Community-Based Interventions for Children and Families*. Oxford: Oxford University Press). Each service and support in the Wraparound model includes the following ten philosophical elements: community-based, team-driven, families are partners, individualized and strengths-based, culturally competent, flexible funding, balance of formal and informal supports, unconditional commitment, collaboration, and outcomes determined and measured. One such example of a wraparound service, are the drug courts found in several counties throughout Maryland. Through the following recent advancements, including, President Bush’s New Freedom Initiative, the National Wraparound Initiative, Governor Ehrlich’s First Executive Order, creation of a National Model in the State of Maryland, and the Baltimore City and the Montgomery County Wraparound Pilot Programs, shows how Wraparound has evolved into a federal, state and local movement. Further details may be found in the Joint Chairmen’s Report entitled “Implementation of wraparound service delivery approach to youth in the juvenile justice system.” dated December 1, 2003.

Whenever feasible, the Department serves youth in their homes or residences within the community. DJS is responsible for the supervision of youngsters who are adjudicated delinquent, but not institutionalized; and aftercare programs which provide supervision and counseling of youth for a prescribed period of time upon their release from a facility. The Department also administers community-based residential programs, and non-residential and residential services provided by private vendors.

In addition, the Department provides services for juveniles who pose a risk to public safety. The vendor operated Charles H. Hickey, Jr., School, which serves adjudicated male delinquents who cannot be served in a less restrictive setting, offers specialized education and treatment to committed youth. Similar programming for adjudicated females is available at the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children’s Center.

The Department operates four Youth Centers in Western Maryland. These Centers serve older boys committed by the court. To be eligible for these facilities, boys must be at least 14 years of

age and in good physical health, and not in need of high intensity special education services. At the Youth Centers, group activities are stressed, including group counseling and discussion, and working well in groups is an important goal of treatment.

DJS's eight detention facilities provide short-term residential care to juveniles awaiting trial or court disposition. The Department also licenses private and publicly operated residential programs serving troubled youth.

### ***Summary of Progress of FY04 Initiatives***

Last year the department outlined the initial reform efforts that were planned for the Department of Juvenile Services as articulated in Governor Robert Ehrlich's "Proposal to Reform Maryland's Juvenile Services System."

These efforts are the building blocks for meaningful reforms that will have long-term effects on every area of the Department.

**Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Initiative** - The Department of Juvenile Services has made significant progress in implementing a statewide juvenile drug court initiative. A juvenile drug court is a comprehensive and judicially monitored program that assumes responsibility for managing cases involving substance-using juveniles through intensive supervision, drug treatment and rehabilitation. Prior to the FY04 Juvenile Drug Court Initiative, juvenile drug courts were in place in Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, and Baltimore City. Additionally, both Talbot and Wicomico Counties have had programs in place which follow a drug court design, but lack judicial components due to limited dockets in those jurisdictions. The FY04 Initiative achieved the following:

- Montgomery, Dorchester, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties received federal planning grants;
- Dorchester and Baltimore Counties received Byrne Grants through the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention;
- Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties received federal implementation grants;
- St. Mary's County began receiving their first participants into their juvenile drug court on January 22, 2004;
- Caroline, Dorchester, and Prince George's Counties have implemented juvenile drug courts and expect to receive their first participants within the current fiscal year;
- Baltimore County is in the process of expanding their capacity from 30 to between 75 and 100 youth;
- Established juvenile drug courts in Baltimore City, Harford County and Talbot County were enhanced with the assistance of FY04 funding;
- Flexible funds distributed to all active juvenile drug courts.

These achievements have become a reality through the continued work and collaboration between the Department of Juvenile Services and the Drug Court Commission, which operates under the Administrative Office of the Courts. Further, since juvenile drug courts require local interagency coordination not only between DJS and the courts, but also representation from the county government, school, State's Attorney Office, Office of the Public Defender, and often the local law enforcement agency and county health department, the strides made during the past year are particularly commendable.

Preliminary interest and requests for information on how to implement juvenile drug courts in FY05 have been expressed by Calvert, Charles, Howard, Queen Anne's, Somerset and Worcester Counties. Both DJS and the Drug Court Commission will continue to work with all interested jurisdictions in both the establishment of pilot programs with the assistance of the FY05 Enhancement Funds as well as the exploration of potential local and federal funding and training opportunities.

**Enhance Mental Health Treatment** - The Department continues to move forward in enhancing mental health services to youth in its custody and care. The use of the FY 2004 Mental Health Initiative will aid in this through the addition of staff to residential facilities and intake centers. Increased staffing at residential facilities will result in a greater number of youth screened for mental health and substance abuse needs with subsequent assessment and treatment when indicated.

Approximately 5,000 youth are admitted to secure detention annually. This initiative will increase the current number of youth who are screened for mental health and substance abuse needs from less than 50% in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to approximately 65% in FY 2004 and 90% in FY 2005.

**Assistant Secretary for Minority Justice** – To begin the development of the Office for Minority Justice, research and best practices regarding Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC as opposed to DMR) was reviewed. Additional research was conducted by Secretary Montague who attended the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Conference, *Disproportionate Minority Contact Ten Years Later-Progress Made, Progress Needed*, Jersey City, New Jersey, August 2003. From the information gathered a position description for a DJS Assistant Secretary of Minority Justice was developed. To ensure the broadest range of potential candidates, a national recruiting plan for the Assistant Secretary position was developed that included advertisements in national and local newspapers, *Corrections Today* magazine and the web sites of the *American Correctional Association* and *Monster.com*. The recruiting plan also involved soliciting applications by networking with the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, the United States Congressional Black Caucus and the Maryland General Assembly Black Caucus, the Hispanic Service Providers statewide and other relevant special interest groups. The resumes are being reviewed and interviews will begin in earnest once that segment of the process is complete.

**Management Reforms** – The recently reorganized Office of Research and Planning supports the whole Department in achieving its objectives of services to youth in our care through the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategic planning process. During Calendar Year 2003 this process included a refocused *Managing For Results* (MFR) submission for FY 2005, identification of DJS priorities, the establishment of a definition of recidivism for the agency, and the preparation of a Request For Proposals (RFP) for the Operation and Management of the Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School.

### ***Summary of FY05 Budget Highlights***

#### **Reduce Reliance on Detention Facilities: Detention Alternatives**

- **Day and Evening Reporting Centers:**

This redesigned program will provide structured, well-supervised individual and group activities for youth who would otherwise be held in secure detention while awaiting court hearings. The main components of the program will be education for school aged youth, individual tutoring and other assistance based on the youth's need, and pre-GED tutoring for those youth out of school. Character, Competency Development and Recreation will also be included

The Prince George's County Evening Reporting Center and the Baltimore City Day and Evening Reporting Center will operate as alternatives to secure detention. The programs will provide structured, well-supervised individual and group activities for youth who would otherwise be held in secure detention while awaiting court hearings. The main components of the programs will be education for school-aged youth, individual tutoring and other assistance based on the youth's needs, and pre-GED tutoring for those youth out of school. Character, Competency Development and Recreation will also be included.

- **Expand Community Detention and Electronic Monitoring:**

This initiative will expand the capacities of Community Detention/Electronic Monitoring (CD/EM) in Prince George's County by 24 youth on average daily population and in Baltimore City by 30 youth on average daily population. This initiative will reduce the inappropriate and unnecessary number of youth detained in secure juvenile institutions, by providing increased face-to-face supervision and surveillance of youth pending court action.

The overcrowding of secure detention facilities has been well documented over the past few years. CD/EM monitoring of youth is within the Department's mandate to provide service to youth in the least restrictive environment.

- **The Ferndale Shelter Program:**

The Ferndale Shelter will be developed and operated by DJS as a part of the Department's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). This A. E. Casey Foundation sponsored/endorsed initiative is a national initiative to assist juvenile justice agencies to reduce inappropriate detentions and to create detention alternatives. The Ferndale Shelter will provide 6 shelter beds for young women in the Baltimore Metropolitan area, which are needed. Presently, the Department has only 10 shelter beds exclusively for young women state-wide. Other per diem beds are available on a first come, first serve basis for use by both DJS and DSS. The result is that many DJS girls are inappropriately detained at the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center for lack of shelter beds.

- **Enhance Current Drug Court Effort**

This initiative would allow for continued enhancement of the existing nine (9) juvenile Drug courts across the state, four (4) of which resulted from the Departments' FY 04 Drug Court initiative (St. Mary's, Dorchester, Caroline and Prince George's) as well as assistance in the establishment of new juvenile drug courts. This funding will be used to work with other collaborators (courts, health departments) in specifically enhancing evaluation systems and mental health services and innovative programming in existing juvenile Drug Courts.

Drug use and related crime remains a consistent problem in both adult and juvenile populations. However, the treatment of drug abusing offenders has changed over the past few years with a shift toward rehabilitative efforts beginning in the late 1980s with the development of the drug court model. Evaluation of several programs nationwide show a decreased in recidivism for participants of drug courts. Though juvenile Drug Courts in Maryland have been in existence for less than 5 years, we have seen positive impact on youth in the Juvenile Justice System by the existing Drug Courts. In general, juvenile drug court programs strive to reduce drug-related and non-drug-related criminal activity, promote sobriety and long-term sober living, and improve the quality of life for program participants.

Reports from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency suggest that 50-60% of youth involved with the juvenile system have at least one form of substance addiction. These youth are at risk for a dual diagnosis of mental illness as well as increased recidivism after initial release from detention or residential treatment centers.

## ***Issues Raised in DLS Analysis***

1. ***DJS should be prepared to update the committees on its plans for Hickey and the status of transition efforts.***

### **Future Plans for Hickey**

The Department of Juvenile Services is soliciting Proposals from private, non-profit or for-profit organizations to provide six (6) programs and food services for up to two hundred sixty-four (264) youth located on the grounds of the Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School ("CHHJS" or "Hickey School"). Programming will operate twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week.

The Department operated the CHHJS until 1991 when its operation and management was outsourced through competitive bid. During a six-month period in 1993, the Department resumed management of the School until another contract award was made. Since that time, two contractors have operated programs on the grounds. Chesapeake Treatment Center, Inc. operates the sex offender treatment unit, New Directions. Youth Services International, Inc., a subsidiary of Correctional Services Corporation, operates all other programs.

This solicitation seeks to establish the following programs:

1. A Secure Care Program (SCP) for up to forty-eight (48) youth who will be court-adjudicated as chronic and/or violent offenders. The specific goal of the SCP is to provide an array of services, including mental health and substance abuse treatment, to high risk youth to affect improvements in their self esteem, self concept, judgment and social behavior.
2. A Special Treatment Center (STC) that will provide mental health and substance abuse treatment services for up to forty-eight (48) emotionally disturbed and behaviorally disordered youth. The specific goal of the STC is to increase each youth's personal functioning, to improve the behavior, mental health, and resiliency of each youth, decrease use of substances, and to place these youth into "step down" services in less restrictive community oriented environments.
3. A Cognitive Behavioral Center (CBC) that will provide intensive, comprehensive mental health and behavioral services for up to twenty-four (24) youth who do not meet the criteria for Residential Treatment Center placement, but who nevertheless require intensive behavioral and mental health interventions. The specific goal of the CBC is to improve each youth's behavior and mental health.
4. A Detention Program (DP) for up to forty-eight (48) youth awaiting a court hearing. The specific goal of the DP is to assess the strengths and needs of each youth, to establish linkages with community-based programs that the youth and/or family can use to ameliorate difficulties and enhance the likelihood of the youth successfully returning to the community.



5. An Impact Program (IP) for up to seventy-two (72) youth who have been unsuccessful in community programs and need short-term intensive intervention for up to sixty (60) days. The specific goal of the IP is to provide short-term intervention for youth and increase the chance for success when they return to community-based programming.

6. A Graduated Sanctions Program (GSP) that will provide short-term intervention for up to twenty-four (24) youth for up to ten (10) days. The specific goal of the GSP is to provide short-term intervention/respite for youth, to increase their chance for success when they return to community-based programming.

Youth placed in Detention will be from Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties. Youth admitted to the other programs will be from all parts of the State. Youth in the Detention Program will be at least twelve (12) years of age at time of admission. Youth admitted to the other programs will be at least fourteen (14) years of age at time of admission. Maximum age for admission will be eighteen (18) years of age, and no youth over the age of twenty (20) will be served by the facility. Except for Detention, all youth will be adjudicated delinquent and either committed to the Department or transferred from other jurisdictions pursuant to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles or the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

The Contractor will provide food services and security and maintain the grounds for the entire property. The Contractor will maintain structures that it utilizes and certain buildings it does not utilize as well, including the school buildings, as identified in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Site Plan. The Contractor will not provide educational services to youth, but shall coordinate its program schedule with that of the educational and vocational services provider to ensure youth are available for regularly scheduled school attendance. The Contractor shall provide direct-care staff to accompany youth to/from classes, lunch and other education related activities. These direct care staff shall participate in classroom activities under the direction and supervision of the classroom teacher.

The Department will award a Contract to a single Offeror that shall have the primary responsibility for implementing all six (6) programs and providing food services. It is expected that the Successful Offeror will subcontract some of the program components. Each Offeror shall demonstrate how it proposes to provide program services; utilize shared facilities; establish community linkages and cooperate and coordinate with DJS, the operator of the educational and vocational program, and any other contractors and sub-contractors.

### **Status of Transition Teams**

The Department assigned a transition team to the Charles Hickey School on December 15, 2003. The team will remain at Hickey School during the transition period until another vendor is selected.

The team will ensure continuity in operations and services to the youth at Hickey School during the transition process between the current vendor and a new vendor. The team consists of

individuals with specific expertise in critical areas from various areas of the Department, including, but not limited to dietary, maintenance, security, health services, case management, and administration.

November 5	The Transition Team Plan developed
November 5	The staff for the Transition Team identified
November 21	Transition Team received orientation
December 8	Meeting of YSI and Transition Team
December 15	Transition Team detailed to Hickey School
Dec. 15 – Jan. 15	The Team conducted initial survey
Bi-Weekly	Team meetings held to discuss transition issues
March 10	Transition report to be completed

## ***Recommendations made in DLS Analysis***

	<b><u>Amount Reduction</u></b>	<b><u>Position Reduction</u></b>
1. Reduce funding for proposed lease payment agreement based on overstated estimates for equipment. The Department of Juvenile Services is proposing to enter into a lease payment agreement with the Treasurer's Office to upgrade a variety of information technology equipment. The proposal includes purchasing 135 laptops at a price over \$1,000 higher than the current Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Standard Rate. Using the DBM schedule reduces the estimated fiscal 2005 lease payment by \$24,000. Similarly, the proposal includes purchasing 458 personal computers at a rate \$200 above that paid by the Department of Legislative Services for personal computers. This reduces the estimated fiscal 2005 lease payment by a further \$16,000.	\$ 40,000 GF	
<b>DJS RESPONSE: Concur</b>		
2. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:		
<u>provided that \$17,129,944 of this appropriation may only be used to support a contract for programming at the Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School and may not be transferred by budget amendment or otherwise to any other subobjects is or program for any other purpose.</u>		
<b>Explanation:</b> The fiscal 2005 budget includes just over \$17.1 million in general funds to support programming at the Hickey School. The Department of Juvenile Services is currently soliciting bids to operate that programming, and the contract amount is currently unknown. Further, some of the services to be provided Through the contract may be eligible for federal fund reimbursement. However, the department does not know the extent to which it may be able to seek federal funds and thereby offset general fund expenditures. The language restricts the use of the funds designated for the Hickey School to that programming. In the event that Federal funds offset general fund expenditures below this level of funding, the funds will revert. The language does not limit the department from increasing expenditures for the Hickey School if necessary based on vendor bids.		
3. Reduce funding for utilities at Victor Cullen. The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) ended programming at Victor Cullen in 2002. Some utility costs and Maryland Environmental Services charges are still funded by DJS. The recommended reduction funds utilities at the level in the fiscal 2004 working	116,000 GF	

appropriation.

**DJS RESPONSE: Concur**

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| 4. | Delete funding and positions for Ferndale shelter. Shelter care utilization generally and among females has been falling. The Department of Juvenile Services has not been able to demonstrate the need for additional beds. Further, the department added new shelter care capacity in the fiscal 2004 capital budget. | 430,047 GF | 13.0 |
|----|---|------------|------|

**DJS RESPONSE: Disagree**

*The Ferndale Shelter will provide 6 shelter beds for young women in the Baltimore Metropolitan area, which are needed as detention alternatives.*

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| 5. | Delete funding for drug court annualization. During deliberations on the fiscal 2004 budget, the Department of Juvenile Services assured the legislature that the funding provided in the budget was for full year funding of the department's drug court plans, implying that no annualization costs would be required. | 36,000 GF |
|----|--|-----------|

**DJS RESPONSE: Concur**

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|----|---|------------|
| 6. | Delete funding for Drug Court expansion pending an evaluation of current efforts. While there is some national evidence that drug courts have had some positive affect, little convincing data has been presented for efforts in Maryland. The fiscal 2004 budget contained \$75,000 to undertake a management study on drug court effort in the State. Such an evaluation should be conducted prior to further expansion in order to appropriately target the State's resources. | 552,000 GF |
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**DJS RESPONSE: Disagree**

This initiative would allow for continued enhancement of the existing nine (9) Drug courts across the state, four (4) of which resulted from the Departments' FY 04 Drug Court initiative (St. Mary's, Dorchester, Caroline and Prince George's) as well as assistance in the establishment of new drug courts. This funding will be used to work with other collaborators (courts, health departments) in specifically enhancing evaluation systems and mental health services and innovative programming in existing Drug Courts.

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|----|--|------------|
| 7. | Delete rent funding for the new evening reporting center in Baltimore City. The Department of Juvenile Services is proposing to retain existing space opposite the new \$62,000,000 Baltimore City | 500,000 GF |
|----|--|------------|

Juvenile Justice Center for this programming. The Department should look to maximize the use of this new facility rather rent what is expensive space.

**DJS RESPONSE: Disagree**

*Close proximity to the BCJJC will greatly assist in placement of the youth in the program as well as the provision of meals and any somatic and mental health services as appropriate.*

8. Adopt the following narrative:

Staffing Levels: The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) has established numerous staffing standards for services that it provides. An analysis of staffing levels in the 2003 interim revealed staffing levels that often did not meet those standards. However, staffing levels at the detention facilities in particular have been difficult to analyze based on changing populations with the opening of three new juvenile justice Centers and also the department's intent on reclassifying existing positions to meet staffing needs. The committees request DJS report back to them on staffing levels amongst the various DJS units once the reclassification process is complete, specifically quantifying needs based on staffing standards. Personnel data submitted to the legislature in fiscal 2006 should reflect the completed reclassifications.

**Information Request**

**Author**

**Due Date**

Staffing Levels in the Department of Juvenile Services

DJS

November 1,  
2004

9. Adopt the following narrative:

Federal Fund Maximization: The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) has been working with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) and a private contractor to maximize federal fund attainment for services delivered by DJS. To date, those attempts have not been fruitful, but efforts continue. One of the problems faced by DJS in claiming federal Medicaid reimbursement is the complexity of eligibility requirements for youth in the juvenile justice system. The committees request DJS to report back to them on their efforts to increase federal fund attainment and also to specifically address the issue of whether the delivery of services through DJS hampers the State's ability to collect federal funds. DJS should work in collaboration with DHMH to produce its response.

**Information Request**

**Author**

**Due Date**

Federal Fund Maximization

DJS

December 1,  
2004

**Total General Fund Reductions to Allowance**

\$1,674,047

13.0

## **Glossary of Commonly Used Terms within the Juvenile Justice System**

Whether speaking with our employees or reading materials from the Department of Juvenile Services you may encounter unfamiliar terms. Many words and phrases we use are not heard outside of the juvenile justice system. The following glossary is provided to familiarize you with some frequently used terms.

**Adjudicatory Hearing** - A proceeding before a juvenile judge or master to determine the truth of allegations made against a youth. If the allegations concerning the commitment of a delinquent act are found to be true, the youth is "adjudicated delinquent."

**Aftercare** - Individualized services provided to a youth who is discharged from a residential program.

**Capital Offense** - A criminal offense punishable by death and, in Maryland, a life sentence without the possibility of parole.

**CINS** - A Child In Need of Supervision. A youth who commits an offense that, if committed by an adult, would not be a crime. For example; truancy, run-away or "ungovernable."

**Commitment** - Transfer of a youth's legal custody.

**Community Detention** - A program monitored by the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) in which a delinquent child or a child alleged to be delinquent is placed in the home of a parent, guardian, custodian, or other fit person, or in shelter care, as a condition of probation or as an alternative to detention. "Community Detention" includes electronic monitoring.

**Complaint** - A written statement made by any person or agency to a DJS intake officer, which if true, would support the allegations of a juvenile petition.

**Consequence Bed** – Beds designated by DJS for a short term residential program of up to thirty days that would provide structure to stabilize a youth for a quick return to the community. These beds are designed to achieve the goal of providing immediate structure and consequence for adjudicated delinquent youth who failed to respond to probation, court ordered activities, aftercare conditions or other non-residential intervention requirements.

**Delinquent** - A youth who has been adjudicated for an act which would be a crime if committed by an adult and who requires guidance, treatment or rehabilitation.

**Detention** - Temporary, short-term (1-30 days) care of youths who are awaiting court disposition. Detention facilities are physically secure.

**Detention Alternatives** – Settings and services that could be provided to a youth that would satisfy the detaining court's requirement to keep the youth and the public safe and to be able to produce the youth to court. The Juvenile Judge/Master orders detention and therefore must approve alternatives. Alternatives to detention may include: home; home with additional services; home under community detention and/or electronic monitoring; day and evening reporting centers; family shelter care; structured shelter care; acute care hospitals; and psychiatric respite care programs.

**Detention Hearing** - A court proceeding to determine whether a youth shall be placed in or continued in detention.

**Disposition** - The action taken by the juvenile court that outlines whether the youth requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation and, if so, the nature of such assistance that an adjudicated youth will receive. (Note: In adult courts, this is known as a "sentence.")

**Formalized Case** – A matter that results when charges against a youth are prepared and filed. This formally requests that court action be taken.

**Group Home** - A long-term, community based residential program that provides a youth with a group living experience, counseling, supervision and support services.

**Informal Supervision** - Counseling and/or supervision by a case manager of a youth who lives at home.

**Intake** - The process for reviewing a complaint against a youth and determining whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and whether jurisdiction judicial action is in the best interest of the public or the youth. During intake, case managers provide services to youths and their family.

**Juvenile Court** – A division of the Circuit Court in Maryland.

**Pending Placement** – Youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and at disposition are court ordered to an out-of-home placement. Youth may be pending placement in a variety of settings including: home; home with additional services; home under community detention and/or electronic monitoring; family shelter care; structured shelter care; acute care hospitals; or psychiatric respite care programs.

**Petition** - A formal, written request filing filed with the court alleging that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision is a Child In Need of Assistance (CINA).

**Probation** - Court ordered supervision of a youth in the community; it can include assignment to community service, counseling, etc.

**Respite Programs** - Residential programs which provide temporary residence for youth who may be experiencing problems maintaining an acceptable level of self control or may be

noncompliant with placement/services and need to be stabilized so that they can return to the previous placement/services. Respite programs also maintain youth who may need a longer or more intense level of service. Respite programs serve as safety net for youth on the verge of removal from their program.

**Shelter Care** - Temporary 24-hour care for youth in physically unrestricting facilities.

**Staff Secure** - Programs where a youth's movement is controlled by staff supervision rather than by restrictive architectural features.

**Structured Shelter Care** – Serves youth who have been removed or displaced from their homes and families and are in need of short term care for up to 90 days. The age range is 12 to 18 years of age. These youth may be Children in Need of Assistance (CINA) and need not be adjudicated delinquent or committed to the DJS. However, the placement is authorized by a court order. For many youth, placement in shelter care is their first contact with DJS. The emphasis of the program is on supervision, case planning, short-term intervention strategies, access to health care, and emotional support while the youth is awaiting return home, a court hearing or more permanent placement.

**Youth** - The preferred term for individuals under 18 years of age as used by the Department of Juvenile Services.